

FOR SALE,
130 Cords Oak Wood.
APPLY TO

Phineas Janney.

at mo. 31st.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hoot. Apply to Mr. Janney. As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 31 day of February 1865.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.
October 1, 1865. (Dec. 10.)

TO BE LET,
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,
MOUNT-EAGLE,
The beautiful COUNTRY SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty nine and an half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Main on House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthfulness of situation and proximity to Alexandria, it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country. Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the subscriber near Patuxent iron-works, Prince George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.
January 16.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber offers the plantation which on he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and half from Fairfax Court House, containing 120 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to the buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber. The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.
January 28.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 21 day of January next, an ACADEMY will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more others.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his department is constant to the situation, and to the accomplishments of a scholar he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Rhetoric, and the various branches of the Mathematics: Writing: Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be: for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

JUST PUBLISHED,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
(Price one Dollar.)
ART OF COOKERY,
MADE PLAIN AND EASY
By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be kept up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pie, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassées, Ragouts, Pickles, Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1864, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1866.

[No. 1515]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,

Gin in pipes and bls.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.

Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

&c. &c. Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kersemeres,

Dolls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Seeges, Elasticas, blue Friezes,

Calamancos, Russels, Yarn Stockings,

Chintzes and Calicoes,

Irish Linens, Silks do.

Quaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Coloured Threads, Hats and sundry other

articles.

Philp G. Marshall.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms,

The SHIP

HETTY,

Just arrived from Liverpool, and

lying at Col. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory

may be seen and description of the ship made

known, on application to Captain Russell, on

board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,

she will be for freight or charter to any port in

Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner

BETSEY,

Barthen eight hundred barrels;

Was built in eighteen hundred and

two—And is without exception the best Schr.

belonging to the port—for terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira

Wine,

Imported in the Brig Active, from St. Bar

holomews, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N B This Wine has lain a considerable time

ninth West Indies.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from

New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi

ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

JUST RECEIVED,

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,

500 do. Britannias,

Emitted to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bls and 5 hds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on

the capital stock of said Bank, for the half

year, ending this day, is declared, and will be

ready to be paid to them or their representatives,

on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors.

Gurdon Chapin, Cashier

January 6.

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years

of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

THIS DAY LANDING,
From Schooner DOVE, Captain THOMAS, from

PORTLAND,

And for Sale, by

Lawrafon and Fowle,

1 pipe, } VIDONIA WINE,

8 half pipes, } entitled to

4 quarter casks, } DEBENTURE.

30 barrels New-England Rum,

14 barrels retailing Sugar,

80 boxes smoked Herrings,

60 tons Plaster Paris.

February 1.

NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke street, under the

house of E. Mill's;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-

York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions;

Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every

day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where

the inhabitants may be supplied with large or

small quantities of the above articles, on terms

very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15.

JAMES BACON,

A BROS. GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in

addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line;

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Bufoles,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whiskey,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Southern's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Baking Soda for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Florant

Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To-

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

Lodon Mustard, warranted of a superior qua-

lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De

mijoh's, &c. &c. with generally every article

in his line—the whole of which have been select-

ed with care and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

Disolution of Copartnership.

THAT Copartnership hitherto subsisting under

the firm of Joseph Riddle & Co. of Alexandria,

was dissolved the first instant, by mutual con-

sent: All persons that are indebted to, or that

have claims on the same, are requested to come

forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the

concern as soon as possible. Those whose ac-

counts are of long standing are particularly re-

quested to attend to this notice, and make

payment to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,

Of Alexandria.

JAMES DALL,

Of Baltimore.

September 18.

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately

arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part

of his

FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax

street, and daily expects an additional supply in

the United States from Liverpool.

September 23.

Mandeville and Jameffon,
OFFER FOR SALE,

For Cash, Produce, or on the usual Credit;

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

LIQUORS & GROCERIES,

Consisting of

Muscovado Sugars, of various qua-

lities.

Philadelphia and Alexandria Loaf and Lump

ditto.

Jamaica,

St. Vincents, and } In hds. &c.

N. E. Rum,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Peach and Apple Brandy,

Cognac and Bourdeaux do.

Holland and Country Geneva,

70 barrels strong and fine flavored Rye Whis-

key.

Madeira,

Sherry,

Old Port,

Lisbon,

Malaga, and

Teneriffe

40 casks St. Blaph Medon Claret,

1 butt old 4th proof Irish Whiskey,

100 casks West Schiedam Gin.

A few hogheads of choice Molasses,

Tennessee and Georgia Cotton,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Souchong,

Hyson Skin, and

Bobea

Green Coffee, Chocolate, Pearl Barley, Rice,

Starch, Fig-blue, Soap, Mustard, Rappee and

Scotch Snuff.

SPICES—Pimento, Pepper, Cloves, Cassia,

Nutmegs and Mace.

Ginger, race and ground.

Flotant and Orleans Indigo, Madder, Cop-

peras, Allum and Brimstone.

Patent Shot, assorted, from BB to No. 9.

Bar Lead, Hunter's Pipes, Bees Wax, Wrap-

ping Paper, Demijohns, Refined Salt Petre,

Chalk,

Mould and Dipt Candles.

British Gunpowder of various qual-

ities from F to treble battle.

October 18.

Liverpool Coarse Salt.

400 hds. Liverpool coarse Salt,

on board the schooner Polly and Eliza, at Law

rafon's wharf, and for sale by

Lawrafon & Fowle,

From the National Intelligencer.

Examination of the BRITISH DOCTRINE, which subjects to capture a neutral trade, not open in time of peace.

We recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to every man ambitious of making himself accurately acquainted with the doctrine recently set up by Great Britain, and with the arguments by which it is attempted to maintain it. The magnitude of the subject, the deep interest it has excited, the interesting effects it may have on the prosperity, and eventually, perhaps on the peace of the country, make it the duty of every American citizen, alive to the honor and interest of his country, to form precise and definite ideas respecting it, that he may be qualified to determine what measures it may be proper to adopt to avert injuries which might otherwise be oppressive. The discharge of this duty will be greatly facilitated by the perusal of this tract, in which the subject is discussed in a calm, able and comprehensive manner.

Its length forbids the giving it entire. We shall occasionally, however, offer an extract, calculated to awaken public attention. It commences as follows:

In times of peace among all nations, their commercial intercourse is under no other restrictions than what may be imposed by the respective laws, or their mutual compacts. No one or more nations can justly controul the commerce between any two or more of the others.

When war happens between any two or more nations, a question arises, in what respect it can affect the commerce of nations not engaged in the war?

Between the nations not engaged in the war, it is evident that the commerce cannot be affected at all by a war between others.

As a nation not engaged in the war remains in the same relations of amity and of commercial pursuits, with each of the belligerent nations, as existed prior to the war, it would seem that the war could not affect the intercourse between the neutral and either of the belligerent nations: and that the neutral nation might treat & trade with either, or both the belligerent nations, with the same freedom as if no war had arisen between them. This, as the general rule, is sufficiently established.

But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral nation with a belligerent nation might, in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist usage, founded on the principle of necessity, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule.

Thus, all instruments of war, going into the hands of one belligerent nation, may be intercepted on the high seas, by its adversary.

In like manner, a neutral trade with a place actually besieged, is liable to be interrupted by the besiegers.

It is maintained also on one side, tho' strongly contested on the other, that the property of a nation at war, in a neutral ship, may be seized and condemned by the enemy of that nation.

To these exceptions, Great Britain has undertaken to add another, as important as it is new. She asserts a right to intercept the trade of neutrals with her enemies in all cases where the trade, as it respects the ship, the cargo, or even the individual port of destination, was not as free before the war, as it is made during the war.

In applying this doctrine, the British government and courts have not, as yet, extended it beyond the trade of neutrals on the coasts, and with the colonies of enemies. But it is manifest, that this limitation is founded on considerations of expediency only; and that the doctrine is necessarily applicable to every other branch of neutral commerce with a belligerent nation, which was not open to the same nation in time of peace. It might indeed with equal reason be extended farther. It might be applied to the case of a trade legally permitted to foreign nations in time of peace, but not actually carried on by them in time of peace; because in time of peace actually carried on by the nation itself; and which is taken up by foreign nations in time of war only, in consequence of the war, which by increasing the risk or by finding other employment for the vessels and seamen of the nation itself, invites neutral traders into the deserted channels. In both cases, the neutral intervention may be said to result from the pressure of the war; and in both cases the effect is the same to the belligerent; since in both, neutrals carry on for him, a trade auxiliary to his prosperity and his revenue, which he could no longer carry on for himself; and which at the same time, by liberating his naval faculties for the purpose of war, enable him to carry on the war with more vi-

gor and effect. These inferences cannot be impaired by any sound distinction, between a trade of foreigners with colonies, and a trade of foreigners with the ports of the mother country. Colonies, more especially when they are altogether subject to the same authority which governs the parent state, are integral parts of the same dominion or empire. A trade, therefore, between a colonial port and a port of the parent or principal state, is precisely of the same nature with a trade between one and another port of the latter; and a trade between a colony and a foreign port is, in like manner, precisely the same with the trade between a foreign port and the parent country; which is only a more considerable as a colony may be a less considerable part of the same country or empire. Previous to the late political union of Ireland with Great Britain, the relation between those two islands was strictly analogous to the relation between Great Britain and the West Indies. Was any difference ever entertained between a coasting trade from a British to a British port, and a trade from a British port to an Irish port; or between a trade from a foreign port to an Irish port, and a trade from a foreign to a British port? In the nature of things, and in the eye of foreign nations, the cases were the same. If any difference existed, it was merely circumstantial, such as may be incident to all cases essentially the same; or merely municipal, such as may result from those regulations of trade, which all sovereigns have an acknowledged right to make. It would not be unfair, therefore, in examining the doctrine asserted by Great Britain, to view it in the whole extent of which it is susceptible. But the latitude in which it is avowed, and carried into operation, sufficiently demands the serious attention of all nations; but more than any, that of the United States, whose commerce more than any is the victim to this belligerent pretension. To prepare the way for this examination, several remarks are to be premised.

First. The general rule being that the trade between a neutral and belligerent nation is as free as if the latter were at peace with all nations, and the cases in which it is not as free being exceptions, to the general rule, the exceptions according to the received maxim of interpretation, are to be taken strictly against those claiming the benefit of the exceptions, and favorably for those claiming the benefit of the general rule.

Secondly. The exceptions being founded on a principle of necessity, in opposition to ordinary right, the necessity ought to be evident and urgent. In proportion as the necessity may be doubtful, and still more in proportion as the sacrifice of neutral interest would exceed the advantage to the belligerent the exception fails.

Thirdly. The progress of the law of nations, under the influence of science and humanity, is mitigating the evils of war, and diminishing the motives to it, by favoring the rights of those remaining at peace, rather than of those who enter into war. Not only are the laws of war tempered between the parties at war, but much also in relation to those at peace.

Repeating then that every belligerent right to controul neutral commerce must as an exception to the general freedom of commerce, be positively and strictly provided, and the more strictly the exceptions are in a course of restriction rather than extension, the question is ready for examination, whether it be a part of the law of nations, that a trade ordinarily shut in time of peace, and opened to neutrals in time of war, is liable, as much as a trade in contraband of war or with a blockaded port, to capture and condemnation.

It will not be overlooked, that the principle as thus laid down, does not extend to any of the cases, where a new trade is opened during a war, but is not opened on account of the war, but on considerations which would produce the same measure, if no war existed; from which follows another important observation, that taking into view the probable occurrences of such considerations, the still greater probability of a mixture of such with considerations derived from the war, the impossibility of distinguishing the proportion of these different ingredients in the mixture, with the evident disadvantages of rendering more complicated, instead of simplifying, a rule of conduct between independent nations, to be expounded and enforced by one of the parties themselves, it would seem to require no great effort of candor to acknowledge the powerful objection in practice, to such a principle, were it really embraced by the most specious theory.

But without dwelling on this view of the subject, however just in itself, the principle in question will be tried:

First. By the writings most generally received as the depositaries and oracles of the law of nations.

Secondly.—By the evidence of treaties.

Thirdly. By the judgment of nations, other than G. Britain.

Fourthly. By the conduct of G. Britain herself.

Fifthly by the reasoning employed in favor of the principle.

EXTRACT

FROM GOVERNOR STRONG'S
SPEECH

To the Legislature of Massachusetts.

But changes in the constitution of government are more injurious than in the system of laws, even a small innovation may destroy its principles. The framers of the national constitution had before them, not only the forms which had been preferred by the several states, but those also which before that time had been devised in other ages and nations; and though the repeated experiments which have since taken place in Europe, may suggest matter for warning they afforded nothing for imitation. It notwithstanding, it is found by experience that the constitution operates very unequally or the construction of any part is doubtful, amendments may be necessary to alter or explain it. But it is vain to expect that all will be satisfied. Free governments admit of an endless variety of modifications, and the opinions entertained of their respective merits are equally various. When the constitution was established, perhaps no man that became subject to it, was perfectly pleased with every part. It was the result of mutual concession, and such indeed must always be the case when a form of government is voluntarily accepted by a community.

Almost every nation, at some period of their existence, have enjoyed the privileges of a free state: but how few have preserved them! they have been lost by the inconsistency of the citizens, or forfeited by their vices. In many republics, repeated variations in the modes of government have taken place, as different parties happened to predominate, until the people became weary of changes and preferred the quiet of absolute power, to the tumults of perpetual revolution. In the minds of some men, there seems to be a restlessness, which renders them dissatisfied with any uniform course of things, and make them eager in the pursuit of novelty; they abound in projects and are ever meditating some fanciful change in the plan of government, which their imagination represents as useful. But men of great ambition are still more dangerous; they commonly make the fairest pretences to principle, though they are actuated only by self-interest. If the constitution or laws of their country present obstacles to the accomplishment of their wishes, they employ every artifice to alter or abolish them; and if individuals oppose their attempts, they are equally artful and solicitous to destroy their influence, and render them odious to their fellow citizens.

Few men even in a prosperous community, are fully satisfied with their condition; a great part are easily induced to believe, that there is something wrong in government or laws which might be rectified to their advantage; they therefore easily embrace any specious proposal to effect an alteration. The crafty and ambitious know how to avail themselves of this disposition to change, and encourage their followers to expect, that the amendments they propose will perfectly suit their case and produce the very blessings they wish; in this way they not only effect their immediate object, but acquire an influence which enables them afterwards to accomplish the most destructive innovations. Such persons encourage hopes that can never be realized, and excite complaints which the most wise and benevolent administration is unable to remove.

Indeed, we are generally apt to ascribe too much to the efficacy of laws and government, as if they alone could secure the happiness of the people; but no laws will be sufficient to counteract the influence of manners which are corrupted by vice and voluptuousness; and it is beyond the power of any government, to render the circumstances of the citizens easy and prosperous, if they want the habits of industry and frugality. Government is necessary to preserve the public peace, and protect the persons and property of individuals; but our social happiness must chiefly depend upon other causes; upon simplicity and purity of manners; upon the education that we give our children; upon a steady adherence to the customs and institutions of our ancestors; upon the general diffusion of knowledge and the prevalence

of piety and benevolent affections among the people.

Our forms of government, are doubtless like all other human institutions, imperfect, but they will insure the blessing of freedom to our citizens, and preserve their tranquillity as long as they are virtuous and no constitution that has been, or can be formed, will secure those blessings to a depraved and vicious people.

The unanimity which appeared in both branches of the legislature, when a proposed amendment to the national constitution was disapproved by you at the last session may seem to render these remarks superfluous; but as the constitution of this state does not require, that such amendments should be laid before the executive for approbation; and as other questions of this kind are likely to arise, I trust there is no impropriety in suggesting these reflections, or in adding my testimony in favor of the principles you adopted, in the instance to which I refer.

BALTIMORE, January 30.

The brig Edw. Gant, of this port for Canton, was spoken November 24, in lat 35, 39 N. long. 10, 50, W. all well.

The schooners general Eaton, Friendship, Chambers, and Pelican, Merrit, hence have arrived at St. Marks, in 10 days 5 days. The Swallow, Murdoch, hence, at Jamaica.

Arrived, schooner Luna, Beit, 19 days from Cape Francois, 10 of which was in the bay. Sailed in co. with schooner Antelope Edwards, for Baltimore. Left ship Warren, Steers, of Baltimore, uncertain; sch's Mediator, Graves, and Victory, Davis, for do. next day; sch's Alex, of Newburyport; sch's William, Kewell, of Philadelphia; sch's Two Brothers, of Alexandria, just arrived; Mohawk, Quares, of Norfolk.

Also, sch's Syren, Bartlet, 16 days from Ant. Cays. Sailed in co. with brig Hunter, of Philadelphia, for New Orleans. Left ship Mary, Bunbury, of Baltimore, uncertain; sch's Wally Kemp, of Norfolk. The sch's Mohawk, of Baltimore, at Jamaica.

January 31.

Arrived sch's Ohio, Haddaway, 30 days from Jamaica. Left there, 1st Jan. brig Berley, McClure, for Philadelphia, to sail 15th; Charles, ton Packet of do; Ranger, Davidson, of do; expected to sail about the first of February. Walke, of New York, 10th Jan. P. M. of do. for New Orleans. Jan. 15, off Jamaica, was chased by a French privateer for six hours and a half—during the chase threw all the letters on board. Passed in the Bay, brig Polly and Nancy, 145 days from Leghorn, bound up; and in armed schooner.

Arrived below, ship Rebecca, Wyse, from Batavia. Left there 29th September, ship Harriot, Pearce, for Baltimore, in about ten days; Huron, Hafford, New-York, ditto; Montezuma; Antrim, Philadelphia, uncertain; Belle Savage, Kingston, Boston, ditto; Egeon, Ruffel, Rhode Island, ditto; Samuel Elam, Champlain, New York, ditto; Thomas, Percy, ditto; Liberty, Vickery, Philadelphia, ditto; brig Nancy, Sherman, of Baltimore, for the Ile of France; the ship William, captain Grubb, of Baltimore (arrived) failed 5 days before the John Jay, Fry, for Providence, one day before; the Patterson, Shaw, for do. 5th September. The Camilla, Warden, of Philadelphia, left Batavia about the 10th September for the coast of Coromandel. The William Bingham, Charlock, of Baltimore, failed for Madras 12th September; the Bingham, William, of Philadelphia, the 15th September, for Canton. The Magare, Hurd, of Baltimore was daily expected from the coast of Coromandel.

Off Bantam spoke bark George Town, Rogers, 51 days from the Ile of France, bound to Batavia. In Eastern parts of the Straits of Sunda, saw the ship Bengal of Philadelphia, supposed bound to Canton; also, ship Butus, of S. Lem, from Ile of France, bound to Batavia. November 15, on the banks of Lagulhas, was brought to by a French privateer mounting thirty guns, belonging to Morlaix, left from the Ile of France; captured a few days previous, the ship Desolation, from the Ile of Desolation, bound to London. Decem. 13, lat. 7. 20. N. spoke ship Clapatra, Brown, from the river Congo, bound to Charleston, with an entire cargo of Congo regions, and ship Plato, 16 days from N. York, for Martinique.

Also, schooner Harriot, Mitchell, 20 days from St. Augustine.

Also, Ship Traveller, Kiddell, 70 days from Leghorn. Off Bermuda was boarded by two British frigates and treated politely, one of which was going to Halifax and the other to cruise off Charleston.

Also, schooner Mediator Graves, 20 days from Cape Francois.

Also, schooner Repeater, Graves, 19 days from —. Several American vessels had been turned off, among which were the brig Friendship, Simmons, from Salem; ship —, Capt. Vernon, of Philadelphia from Martinique, went to La Guira, and was there ordered off, and a brig belonging to New-York.

Also, schooner James, Lewis, 27 days from Trinidad and 13 from St. Thomas. Left for mer place, schooner Gipsy, Hatchins, of Philadelphia; schooner Sally, of Vienna, for Philadelphia, in 2 weeks; brig —, Owing, of Norfolk, arrived a few days before. The ship R. boreous, Yearly, failed for Baltimore from St.

Thomas, in Co. The schooner Lavater, which we spoke in sailed a days before, which we spoke in. By the James we learn that the schooner among the blacks was near the shore of the principal negroes (English) three of the principal negroes (English) had been apprehended and hung. Accounts had reached Trinidad that an intercession among the blacks was an intercession among the blacks. Also, schooner Victory, Davis, 20 days from Cape Francois. Also, ship Montezuma, Dashiell, from Lisbon. Also, schooner Lavater, Helin, 20 days from St. Thomas. Also, a schooner supposed to be from Cape Francois.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY

We hear, Mr. CRUSE intends ing a Beer-House, in Roy near the Coffee-Room, on day next; where he promises Alexandria Beer.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress.

The house of representatives States have now before them most important bills ever proposed—It contemplates no less the blow to the present and future pride of the United States, by a rep law authorising the receipt of future evidences of public debt, any rates, at the land-offices of States, in exchange for the public now and hereafter to be exposed.

In order fully to understand and tendency of this bill, it is necessary, that in 1782, when the United States were almost in mutiny for want of pay and no they were told by their officers, gress would make them ample giving them a portion of they would gain at the peace the temptation, and that the certificate would receive in payment for the on a final settlement, would also ed at any future period for more the public lands, at a price according to be fixed by future laws vement of the union. It was convince the soldier that these la their vast extent and quality, would become of great value, and be than equal to the principal and all present and future national therefore no heavy taxes would necessary for this important object withstanding these promises, unfortunately, at the funding of a change made, by an additional ginal and simple plan of a land for the entire discharge of the p in the establishment of a cash sin and also taxes to the full and end of the interest of the debt whole of the original system was and those certificates which were became money obligations, call cash for their extinction, as well interest annually due thereon, t capital might be paid. This is an unfortunate change, and an injustice to the old soldier, who is to pay a part of that interest due to him without any such because the public lands, so ju ble to the payment at least of of this debt, would soon be fa equal to its final extinction.

In answer to the complaints time against these measures, was told, that it was necessary a money sinking fund, to raise for, in order that those whose might require a sale and tran price of the principal debt, might fair price for their certificates. ed to pacify the old soldiers and made them look with patience (I hope honest) stock-jobbing under the former commission sinking fund, because they were that as soon as the public land and still in possession of this pceded in the treaty of 1783 to the and as soon as the surveys were and the Indian titles extinguished noxious and injurious cash s would be repealed; for it was even at that time, that it would more advantageous to give our for these obligations, than to p in money, especially to those who were daily buying the p cases in our market, in exchange; an article then and still so

and benevolent affections among
of government, are doubtless
all other human institutions, in
they will insure the blessing
to our citizens, and preserve
quillity as long as they are virtuous
constitution that has been, or can
will secure those blessings to a
and virtuous people.
anymity which appeared in both
of the legislature, when a propo
ment to the national constitution
proved by you at the last session
to render these remarks superfl
as the constitution of this state
require, that such amendments
land before the executive for ap
and as other questions of this
likely to arise, I trust there is no
y in suggesting these reflections
my testimony in favor of the
you adopted, in the instance be
fer.

LTIMORE, January 30.
Boraw, Gait, of this port for Can
oken November 24, in lat 35, 39,
50, W. all well.
oners general Eaton, Friendship
and Pelican, Merrit, hence have ar
Mares, in 10 days passage. The
ardock, hence, at Jeremie.
schooner Luna, Belt, 19 days from
4, 10 of which was in the bay.
with schooner Antelope Edwards,
e. Left ship Warren, Stracey, of
uncertain; sch's Mediator, Graves,
Davis, for do. next day; sch's
buryport; sch's William, Kidwell,
a; sch's Two Brothers, of Alexan
dria; Mohawk, Quales, of Nor
folk.

January 31.
sch's Ohio, Haddaway, 36 days from
ft there, 1st Jan. brig Beley,
Philadelphia, to sail 15th; Charles
f do; Ranger, Davidson, of do,
ail about the first of February;
of New-York, 10th Jan. Polly of
Orleans, Jan. 15, off Jamaica,
a French privateer for six hours and
ing the chase threw all the letters o
ffled in the Bay, brig Polly and
days from Leghorn, bound up; and
oner.

elow, ship Rebecca, Wyse, from
it these 29th September, ship Har
for Baltimore, in about ten days;
red, New-York, ditto; Monte
y, Philadelphia, uncertain; Belle
ton, Boston, ditto; Egeusia, Raf
and, ditto; Samuel Ham, Champ
rk, ditto; Thomas, Percy, ditto;
r, Vickery, Philadelphia, ditto;
herman, of Baltimore, for the ill
ship William, captain Gr. G. G.
(arrived,) failed 5 days before
Fry, for Providence, one day be
erion, Shaw, for do. 8th Septem
milla, Warden, of Philadelphia,
out the 10th September for the
dandel. The William Bingham,
Baltimore, failed for Madras 12th
the Bingham, Williamson, of Phila
gh Septem, for Canton. The
d, of Baltimore was daily expect
ift of Coromandel.

spoke bark George Town, Roper,
the Ile of France, bound to Bal
in parts of the Straits of Sunda,
Bengal of Philadelphia, supposed
in; also, ship Butus, of S. Lem
ance, bound to Batavia. Novem
banks of Laguhas, was brought
privateer mounting thirty guns,
Morlaix, left from the Ile of
ed a few days previous, the ship
m the Ile de Desolation, bound to
m e. 13, lat. 7. 20. N. spoke
Brown, from the river Congo,
lefton, with an entire cargo of
and ship Plato, 16 days from Ne
inique.

er Harriot, Mitchell, 20 days
ine.
ravellers, Kiddell, 70 days from
Bermuda was boarded by two
and treated politely, one of which
Lafayette and the other to cruise off

er Mediator Graves, 20 days
cois.
er Repeater, Graves, 19 days
eral American vessels had been
ing which were the brig Friend
from Salem; ship —, Capt.
Philadelphia from Martinique, went
and was there ordered off, and a
to New-York.
er James, Lewis, 27 days from
g from St. Thomas. Left at for
ones, Gipey, Hutchins, of Philade
Sally, of Vienna, for Norfolk,
s; brig —, Owing, of Nor
few days before. The ship Ra
y, failed for Baltimore from Sta

Thomas, in Co. The schooner Lavater, Helm,
failed 2 days before, which we spoke in the bay.
By the James we learn that the attempt of an
insurrection among the blacks was nearly quell
ed; three of the principal negroes engaged in it
had been apprehended and hung. Martial law
was to have been taken off a few days after.
Accounts had reached Trinidad that there had
been an insurrection among the blacks at Tobago.

Alto, schooner Victory, Davis, 20 days from
Cape Francois.

Alto, ship Montezuma, Dashiell, 73 days
from Lisbon.

Alto, schooner Lavater, Helm, 20 days from
St. Thomas.

Below, a schooner supposed to be the Ante
lope, Edwards from Cape Francois.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

We hear, Mr. CRUSE intends open
ing a Beer-House, in Royal-street,
near the Coffee-Room, on Wednes
day next; where he promises good
Alexandria Beer.

Extract of a letter from a member of Con
gress.

The house of representatives of the U.
States have now before them one of the
most important bills ever proposed in that
house. It contemplates no less than a death
blow to the present and future public credit
of the United States, by a repeal of the
law authorising the receipt of present and
future evidences of public debt, even at
any rates, at the land-offices of the United
States, in exchange for the public lands
now and hereafter to be exposed for sale.

In order fully to understand the nature
and tendency of this bill, it is necessary to
state, that in 1782, when the army of the
United States were almost in a state of
mutiny for want of pay and necessities, they
were told by their officers, that con
gress would make them ample amends, by
giving them a portion of the lands they
would gain at the peace then in con
templation, and that the certificates they
would receive in payment for their services
on a final settlement, would also be received
at any future period for more acres of the
public lands, at a price according to the
rates to be fixed by future laws of the go
vernment of the union. It was easy to
convince the soldier that these lands, from
their vast extent and quality, would in time
become of great value, and be far more
than equal to the principal and interest of
all present and future national debts and
therefore no heavy taxes would ever be ne
cessary for this important object. Not
withstanding these promises, there was
unfortunately, at the funding of the debts,
a change made, by an addition to the ori
ginal and simple plan of a land sinking fund
for the entire discharge of the public debts,
in the establishment of a cash sinking fund,
and also taxes to the full and entire amount
of the interest of the debt. Thus the
whole of the original system was changed,
and those certificates which were consid
ered as drafts or checks on a great land-bank,
became money obligations, calling for our
cash for their extinction, as well as for the
interest annually due thereon, till the prin
cipal might be paid. This is certainly an
unfortunate change and an act of great in
justice to the old soldier, who is thus taxed
to pay a part of that interest which was
due to him without any such deduction,
because the public lands, so justly applica
ble to the payment at least of the principal
of this debt, would soon be far more than
equal to its final extinction.

In answer to the complaints made at the
time against these measures, the soldier
was told, that it was necessary to establish
a money sinking fund, to raise the debt to
par, in order that those whose necessities
might require a sale and transfer of any
part of the principal debt, might obtain a
fair price for their certificates. This served
to pacify the old soldiers at the time,
and made them look with patience at the
(I hope honest) stock-jobbing transactions
under the former commissioners of the
sinking fund, because they were informed
that as soon as the public lands were re
covered from the British (then at Detroit,
and still in possession of this property, tho'
coded in the treaty of 1783 to the U States)
and as soon as the surveys were completed
and the Indian titles extinguished, the ob
noxious and injurious cash sinking fund
would be repealed; for it was easy to see,
even at that time, that it would be by far
more advantageous to give our vacant acres
for these obligations, than to pay for them
in money, especially to those Europeans
who were daily buying the public certifi
cates in our market, in exchange for spe
cies; an article then and still so much want

ed in the United States, that it is comput
ed by all our principal calculators, and
proved by Mr. Gallatin in a report of 1803,
that we gain 12 per centum per annum, by
the use and general circulation of all the
European loans we have ever obtained at
5 or 6 per centum, at whatever periods.

While we were beginning daily to feel
great advantages from these loans, all the
calculating friends to their country were as
tonished to find a law passed in 1802 to re
turn eight millions of the public debt an
nually to our creditors, three fourths of
whom are in Europe; this too at a time
when they were daily emigrating with
their certificates, and exchanging them for
lands at two dollars per acre, which they
were continually selling and improving,
and thereby greatly contributing to the ge
neral wealth of the United States. The
severity of this impolitic law of 1802 is
however less felt now than it might be, on
account of our regaining a portion of the
carrying trade in consequence of the pre
sent war in Europe; but just when these
facts begin to be generally understood,
centrally to the rule of public faith and to
all sound financial policy, a law is now pro
posed, to repeal the land sinking fund law
forever, and to increase the operation of the
money sinking fund with all its pernicious
effects and ruinous tendencies, so that in
future the public creditor cannot take a
light public certificate with him on a long
journey to the westward, when he goes to
buy lands; he must now carry money, and
run the risk of being robbed; Government
must run the same risk on the return of this
money, merely to be used by our national
stock-jobbers, on whom their is in future to
be no check but their own discretion, and
they are also to be allowed a commission!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated
January 22, 1806.

"If we are to credit our door rumour,
of what has lately passed in congress, some
serious objects have engaged their occlu
ded deliberations among them, it is said,
a project for invading the Spanish colo
nies.

"Under such an administration even to
talk of such an invasion, is considered as
getting on pretty fast "in the unprofitable
contest of trying who shall do each other
most harm." But, it is mere talk, and
will pass off in vapor. There was, indeed,
a time when the pecuniary resources, and
military and marine force of the United
States of America might have authorised
such an attempt at retributive justice; but
that time is past; a mean jealousy has
dried up our internal resources, specula
tions in the wilderness have exhausted our
treasury, an illiberal policy has reduced
our army, and bitter antipathy against our
commerce has suffered that navy, which
should have been its protection, to sink into
decay."

[Pol. Reg.]

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a gen
tleman in New York, dated 24th Dec.

"We are once more under the martial
law, it was proclaimed on the 14th instant,
in consequence of having discovered that
the negroes intended to revolt. Three of
the ringleaders have been executed. Bu
siness goes on as usual. Flour 8 to 9 dol
lars."

A writer in the Washington Federalist,
over the signature of COLUMBUS, has fur
nished several essays on the subject of fi
nance, in which he has collected a consid
erable quantity of information relative to the
situation of the public lands. It appears
that in the years

Acres. Dollars

1801 we had sold 398,640 for	1,203,509
1802	738,666
1803	919,727
1804	1,293,336
1805	1,912,602

and that we have yet 300,000,000 on this
side, and 700,000,000 acres on the other
side of the Mississippi.

"This progressive view, increasing in a
compound ratio, will shew that we want
nothing with our present enterprise, but
more men and more money to become the
first nation of the universe."

The enemies of our commerce, and of course
to its sister agriculture, seem determined to throw
every impediment in the path to our true policy
and certain prosperity. We with feeble and mil
ludging minds were less numerous in the house:
we trust, however, they will be in the minority.
If they have not native nerve, we wish, to show
an unbroken and decisive front to those who in
jure and insult us, they would assume the vir
tues they have not, and wear for a feign the
Lion's mane on the neck of the sheep.

[Washington Federalist]

Printing, in its various branches,
handsomely executed at this office.

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 31.

Mr. Leib moved to discharge the com
mittee of the whole from the further con
sideration of the report of a select com
mittee in favour of the erection of a bridge
over the Potomac.

Mr. Leib said his reason for this mo
tion was to disengage the House from a re
digious discussion of a local and compara
tively unimportant question, that the House
might immediately take up business of
pressing and national importance called for
by the great interests and anxiety of the
people, and the interesting crisis of af
fairs.

Mr. Lewis opposed the motion. He
considered the subject of considerable im
portance even in a national point of view,
and he trusted that, as so much time had
been already consumed, and the stage of
the discussion promised so near a ter
mination, the House would not postpone a
decision of the question.

Mr. Van Cortlandt advocated the mo
tion, on similar grounds with those urged
by Mr. Leib, and particularly under the
impression that the state of public affairs
loudly called for effectual measures for
the defence of our ports and harbours.

The question being taken the motion was
disagreed to; Ayes 77; Noes 58.

Mr. Van Cortlandt, with the view of
maintaining order, and expediting the pub
lic business, offered certain resolutions a
mendatory of the rules of the House.

The first of these amendments prohibits
a member from reading in the House any
book or printed paper, or writing any let
ters; the second prohibits the sergeant at
arms from keeping or stating the accounts
of the members, or giving receipts in the
House, and prohibits the door-keepers
from coming on the floor to call out mem
bers.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on
the table.

Mr. Gregg said he had had the honor
two days since of laying on the table a re
solution to prohibit the importation of Bri
tish goods until arrangements be entered
into to render the continuance of this pro
hibition unnecessary. Mr. G. said he was
of opinion that it was proper at the same
time to adopt a permanent system of com
mercial regulations calculated to meet the
measures of foreign powers. To throw
light on this subject, Mr. Gregg moved
that the report of the secretary of state on
the commercial relations of the U. States
with foreign powers, made in the year
1791, should be printed.

This motion was agreed to.
The bill to repeal so much of any act as
authorises the receipt of evidences of the
public debt in payment of the lands of the
United States and for other purposes rela
tive to the public debt, was read a third
time and passed;
Ayes 89.

Mr. Holland moved to postpone till the
first Monday of March the resolution on
the subject of the Potomac bridge.

Motion lost—Ayes 45—Noes 74.

A message from the Senate stated the
passage of a bill making an additional ap
propriation for the library.

The house then again resolved itself into
a committee of the whole—on the resolu
tion in favor of authorising the erection of a
BRIDGE across the POTOMAC.

Messrs. Lewis and Quincy supported;
and Messrs. Dawson, G. W. Campbell,
Magruder, Varnum, and Masters opposed
the resolution.

When the question was taken, and the
resolution carried—Ayes 60—Noes 51.

The committee immediately rose and
reported their agreement to the resolu
tion.

The house took the report into consid
eration. On concurring in the resolution
the yeas and nays were called; and were
yeas 61—Nays 50.

A committee of five members was then
appointed to bring in a bill conformably to
the resolution.

Mr. Early moved that when the house
adjourn, they adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Crownshield hoped the motion
would not prevail; but that the house
would proceed without delay to the great
national concerns that demanded their at
tention.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Newton and Mr.
Early hoped the motion would prevail this
time might be allowed for reading the vo
luminous documents presented, and for re
flection on the important subject expected
to come under view on Monday [the non
importation with Great Britain.]

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr.
Early's motion, which was agreed to; yeas
61—Nays 54.
When the house, about 4 o'clock, ad
journed until Monday.

PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be
sold on captain Tucker's wharf,
Thirty hogheads first quality
Sugar.

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved
indorfed negotiable notes.

P. G. Marsteller.

February 4.
Alexandria Library Company.
THE Members of the Alexandria Library
Company will please to take notice, that
an election will be held, at the Library, on
Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 3
and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven
Directors for the ensuing year.

February 4.
For Sale, by the Subscriber,
On board the Schooner LARK, lying at Har
PER'S wharf.

Few hogheads retailing Molasses
Mould Candles
Spermaceti do.
30 barrels No. 1 Beef
26 barrels N. E. Rum
2 bales Berberron Gu. ra's
1 bale fine Calfs
Mens' and Womens' Shoes
Quantity Seal Leather.

John Peabody.

February 4.

FOR SALE,
On board the Ship MONTZUMA, at Harpers and
Miller's wharf.
Salt, Molasses, Oranges, Lemons
and Figs—which will be sold low if immediate
ly applied for.—The Sloop will sail for NOR
FOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight
or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Mordecai Miller.

February 4.

JUST RECEIVED,
By Capt. PALMER, from NORFOLK,
20 frails broad Figs
10 barrels China Oranges
Fresh Lick Lemons, in boxes,
For Sale, by
Matthew Eakin;
Who has on hand,
A general assortment of Confec
tionary as usual.

February 4.

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JUST RECEIVED.

And for SALE, by ROBERT GRAY, Book-
seller.

An Examination of the British Doc-
trine, which subjects to Capture a
Neutral Trade, not open in time of
Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior
Court of Chancery, held in the City of Rich-
mond, the 6th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose to SALE to the
highest bidder, on the first Monday in
March next, being Prince William court day,
at George William's Tavern, in the town of
Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six
months; A TRACT of LAND in the said
county of Prince William, distant from the town
of Dumfries theunto six miles, laying on the
east side of the main mountain road, bounded
thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is laid
to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with
several tenements thereon, and is a part of the
tract of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which
was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM,
and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mort-
gage thereon, if the money be not paid by the
twenty fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.

John Gibson.

John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) law8w

TO RENT.

The Dwelling HOUSE at present
occupied by William Sanford. The house is a
commodious and handsomely situated, with eve-
ry necessary out house, and has a handsome gar-
den in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or
Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

Oct. 28

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers the plantation where,
on he now lives on the head of Difficult
Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a
half from Fairfax Court House, containing 125
acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fence
ing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hun-
dred and fifty bearing apple trees with other
fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the
balance well timbered particularly with rail tim-
ber. The terms will be made known by
the subscriber on the premises, and the land
shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

law 3.

Centreville Academy.

Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber desirous of disposing of his
distant property, so as to bring his affairs
more within his reach and management, offers for
sale the following lands and negroes, at prices re-
duced as to claim the attention of persons wish-
ing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved
seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River,
directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, con-
taining about eleven hundred acres, four hundred
of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the
rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds. The
land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it
has been highly manured, and the whole of it
well adapted to the culture of grain, small grain,
and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will
attest. The house and offices are of brick, and
on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in
front containing four acres, laid off with taste
and well planted with the choicest fruit trees,
now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest
trees and shrubs of almost every description.

There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist-
mill built of free stone, containing the modern
machinery and two pair of stones, one of them
French Burrs. It commands a large country cul-
ture, is well situated for merchant business, and
has rented for five hundred dollars per annum ex-
clusive of all the grain of the farm hopper free,
which is equal to three hundred dollars more. There
are all necessary out houses, for either con-
venience or luxury, such as ice-house, spring-
house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all
these advantages and expensive improvements,
this property is offered at a price which the land
alone ought to command. There are also some
valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on
this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's,
about two miles below Chatham, on the north
bank of the Rappahannock river, and within
view of the town of Fredericksburg, containing
upwards of four hundred acres. About one hun-
dred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahan-
nock river bottom in cultivation, and is well ad-
apted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. the reli-
due is in wood, surrounding a height, which fur-
nishes a beautiful site for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, ad-
joining Stafford court house, containing upwards
of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming
land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and
Richmond counties, containing upwards of two
thousand acres, on which there are also several
tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land
will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts,
as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, con-
taining about one hundred and fifty acres, on the
banks of the Potomac, in King George county,
on which there are a comfortable dwelling house,
store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few
situations combine more advantages, it being an
excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the
two first of which are at present kept there. The
houses have lately been put in good repair, and
the buildings alone will rent for three hundred
dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and
the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild
fowl.

Also, a valuable Site for a Mill, with 50
acres of Land adjoining, in King George county,
and not far distant from the last mentioned
tract. There has been a mill here for many
years which has lately gone to decay, the dam
is substantial and entire, and the situation for a
country mill not equalled in that neighborhood,
commanding a very extensive custom; the land
is covered with cedar, which alone renders it
very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of
Fredericksburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty NE-
GROES, of different ages, sizes and description.
A sale of them by families will be preferred;
to effect this they will be offered at a reduced
price. As a part of these Negroes are at present
attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser
of that property may be accommodated with any
number of them, as well as stock of every de-
scription.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia,
Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be
received in payment for any part of this prop-
erty at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as
the subscriber unable to attend to property so dis-
tant, is anxious to convert it into cash.

He will also rent a number of FARMS on his
Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400
acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farm-
ers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant
from Alexandria, George Town, and the City
of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike
road now building from Alexandria to the upper
country.

William Fitzhugh,

October 10.

FOR SALE.

A valuable NEGRO MAN,
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.
November 29.

FOR SALE.

A Negro Woman, who is an ex-
cellent house servant, with her two Children;
the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and
FOR SALE BY
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.
DRUGGIST.

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and
Stomach Bitters.

PREPARED BY

THOMAS H. RAWSON,
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the
most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine e-
ver before discovered, and are justly appreciated
for their singular and uncommon virtues for re-
storing weak and decayed constitutions, and all
that train of complicated complaints so common in
the spring and fall seasons, such as intermittent
Fever and Ague, long Autumnal Fevers, Dy-
senteries, &c. They are also a very pleasant bit-
ter for common use, and where they are known
they have taken the place and superseded the use
of all other bitters in public houses as well as in
private families. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Billious Pills.

THE great sale and increasing demand for these
valuable pills for these twelve years past, be-
speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved
singularly efficacious in Billious and Yellow fe-
vers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Billious
Lobelia, Colic, Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in
which these pills are held throughout the United
States and the West Indies, has induced many to
counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to
observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the
patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in
his own hand writing, or they will not be genu-
ine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that dis-
agreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have
gained, the universal demand for them and esteem
of which they are held by medical men of the first
eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their in-
trinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks
of disorders, an early use of these pills often pro-
duces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight
or ten days in cases of indigestion, headache, diz-
ziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysen-
teries, diarrhoeas, dropsies, &c. and a liberal
use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate
time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—
price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste,

For the purity in the teeth and gums, and for
whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise
takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath,
which generally arises from ferocious gums and
bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and high-
ly esteemed by all those who value the preserva-
tion of their teeth; it may be applied at all times
with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in
pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50
cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its
operation stands unrivalled. The most authen-
ticated proofs and respectable authorities of its
astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in ex-
treme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen
at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthmas, Spitting of blood,
and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands
unrivalled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.
Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.

Very particular directions accompanying each
of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Me-
dicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few hand-
some Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials,
Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Madeira
and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads;
Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flax-
seed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms
or cash, or to punctual customers on a short
credit.

A generous allowance will be made to
those who purchase the above Medicines by the
dozen.

March 27.

21W

Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members of the above Socie-
ty will please to observe that a stated quarterly
meeting will be held at J. Hodgkin's tavern on
Wednesday the 5th February, at 6 o'clock in
the evening.

J. V. THOMAS, Secy.

Punctual attendance is requested, as mat-
ters of importance will be before the Society.
February 3.

Notice is hereby Given.

THAT I shall apply to the honorable
Circuit Court for the district of Columbia,
at their next session in the town of Alexandria,
for leave to erect a FERRY from the Arlington
estate to the vicinity of twenty-sixth Street, in
the City of Washington.

G. W. P. Cullis.

Arlington House,

31st Jan.

[Feb. 3.] 31

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS William Reed hath, by his
petition in writing, applied to the hon-
orable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges
of the circuit court of the district of Columbia,
to be admitted to the benefit of the act of Con-
gress for the relief of insolvent debtors, within
the district aforesaid, and has stated therein that
he is in actual confinement in the jail bonds of
Alexandria county at the suit of Samuel Coates,
(use of George Lucke) and being unable to dis-
charge the said claim with others against him
has offered to deliver up to the use of his cre-
ditors, all his property, real, personal, or mixed;
Notice is therefore given to the creditors of the
said William Reed, that on Friday the 7th inst.
at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the court-house
in Alexandria, the oath of an insolvent debtor
will be administered to the said William Reed,
and a trustee appointed agreeable to the said act
of Congress, unless cause be then and there shown
to the contrary.

By order of the hon. Nicholas Fitzhugh,
Assistant judge of the circuit court of the
district of Columbia, this 3d day of Fe-
bruary, 1805.

G. Deneale, c. c.

February 3.

STOP THE THIEF.

On Thursday night, the 9th of January last, was
taken out of my stable, about 7 or 8 o'clock,
A BAY MARE,

FOUR years old next spring, about 14 and
an half hands high, rough shod before, a
snip on the end of her nose rubbed with the wagg-
gon gear, and I think one of her hind feet white,
has large ears. I will give FIVE DOLLARS
for the Mare, if taken ten miles from home;
TEN, if 20; or TWENTY for the Mare and
Thief, if convicted so as to be brought to con-
sign punishment, and all reasonable expenses
taken at a greater distance.

John Ball, sen.

Alexandria County, Dist. Col.

February 3.

N. B. The Mare was seen in possession of
the thief, crossing Washington's Ferry the night
the was stolen.

THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax
street, near Duke street, lately occupied by
Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John
Tucker. As some person has reported that the
house is liable for back rents, the following cer-
tificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the
original proprietor of the lot) who leased the
house and lot to me on an annual ground rent,
proves, that there is no truth in the said re-
port.

Stephen Cooke.

I hereby acknowledge, to have received
the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alex-
andria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by
Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of Febru-
ary, 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER.

October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.) 11W

A NEW NOVEL.

Just Published, by COTTON and STEWART,
and for Sale, at their Store.

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood.

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

By WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18.

This day is Published,
An for Sale at ROBERT GRAY'S Book
store, and THIS OFFICE,

[PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.]

AN APOLOGY

For Renouncing the Jurisdiction

OF THE

SYNOD OF KENTUCKY.

BEING

A Compendious View of the GOSPEL,

AND A FEW REMARKS ON THE

CONFESSION OF FAITH.

By Robert Marshall, John Dunsen, Richard
McNemar, a Briton W. Stone, John Thompson.

PRINTED DAILY

BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

Vol. VI.]

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the
R U M

In bbls. and bls. French Brand
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.
Sugar in bbls, viroes and bls.
Chocolate
White and brown Soap and
Mould and dip Candles
Raffins in kegs, boxes and jars,
Figs in kegs and frails,
Queen's Ware in crates,
HOUSEHOLD FURNI-
&c. Also,

A Variety of DRY G

among which are
Cloths, Coatings, Kerfens
Duffels, Plaines, Kerfens, Negro
Seiges, Blastics, blue Friezes,
Calimancoes, Russels, Yarn Stou-
Chintzes and Callicotes,
Irish Linens, Silefia do.
Onaburgs and Tickenbergs,
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs
India Muslins and Table Cloths
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Coloured Threads, Hats and
articles.

Philip G. M

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE.

On moderate Terms

THE SHIP

H E T T

Just arrived from L
lying at Col. Ramfay's wharf. I
may be seen and description of it
known, on application to Captain
board or to

Ricketts, Newto

If said ship is not sold in ten o
he will be for freight or charter to
Europe.

R. N

January 1.

For Sale or Free

The Scho

B E T S

Barthen eight hund
Was built in eighteen
two—And is without exception t
belonging to the port—for terms a
Benjamin Shro

Dec. 14.

HENRY K. MA

Has received, per Brig Equator,
New-Castle, and offers for Sale
ately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

20 Pipes very choice

Wine.

Imported in the Brig Active

holomew, and for sale by

R. Veitc

December 21.

N. B. This Wine has lain a co

ninth West Indies.

JUST RECEIV

9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platinas,

500 do. Britannias,

Entitled to drawback on exp

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hlds New

For Sale, by John

December 13.

Notice is hereby gi

To the Stockholders of the Bank o

THAT a dividend of four

the capital stock of said Ba

year, ending this day, is declar

ready to be paid to them or their

on Thursday next, the 9th instanc

By order of the President an

Gurdin Chap

January 6.

Wanted to H

A Negro Girl from 12

of age—Apply to the Pri

November 12.